THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.
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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1872.

Franco-Prussian Complication.

Cruel is the fate of a nation which is compelled to bend her neck to the yoke of the conqueror. Christianity and civilization have done much to mitigate the horrors of war and conquest, but yet there is still too much truth in the Roman maxim, "Vae Victis." We all know this in the South by a bitter experience. We have had to drink of the cup of humiliation, and we hardly begin to feel accustomed to the idea of our subjugation. We ought to sympathize with the woes of a gallant people who have to undergo far more bitter humiliation than we, embittered as it must be by the thought that their misfortune arose from their own faults and improvidence.

When the Franco-Prussian war ended by the disastrous treaty of peace which tore from France two of her fairest provinces and a tribute of five thousand millions of francs to be paid long before she could recover from her prostration, it seemed as if her ruin was complete enough. Afterwards came the terrible episode of the Commune, piling up fresh disaster upon those already incurred; and even now it seems as if the end is not yet.

After the most devoted sacrifices, after draining herself of nearly all the specie in the country, France has paid, in in a few months, the sum of two thousand million francs. After this effort, gigantic as it was, considering the brief delay and her exhaustion, she still sees six of her most populous and flourishing departments, embracing a population of several millions, held in pledge by an army of occupation of one hundred and fifty thousand Prussians, supported at her own expense. As was to be expected from the very nature of things, a proud and warlike people, though defeated, bear with impatience the exactions and insolence which necessarily characterize armed conquerors. Hence, frequent collisions between the French inhabitants and the Prussian soldiery. Many of the latter have been killed—assassinated as the Prussians aver, just as the French soldiers were frequently killed by guerillas in the Prussian war, just as invaders are always treated by an enraged population.—This has produced fresh rigors on the part of the Prussian commanders, and it is asserted that they have seized hostages from the notables of some localities. This will, of course, envenom still further a situation so hazardous. Already the Prussian government threatens to double the army of occupation and to re-occupy those other departments whose prompt evacuation Thiers purchased by anticipating some of the payments due. At the same time some of the most influential organs, of German opinion, indicate in no equivocal terms an expectation that France will be unable to meet the obligations of the treaty, and will therefore forfeit another province to the inflexible conqueror.

What a position for a proud and glory-loving people, and what an impressive lesson to those statesmen who feel tempted to plunge their country into war! Bullied by Bismarck, threatened with re-occupation and further dismemberment, the President of the French Republic feels compelled to warn the National Assembly, some of whose members had used energetic language in reference to the threats of Germany, that "silence is the best reply to the insulting words of Mr. de Bismarck." What a contrast with the fiery session scarce eighteen months ago, in which the Corps Legislatif, for a supposed insult to the French Ambassador, declared war by acclamation and the people responded by shouting, "A Berlin!"

The New Attorney-General and the Political Prosecutions.

The Washington papers publish a letter from the new United States Attorney General Williams to Senator Pool, of North Carolina. The Attorney-General writes:

"MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 27th instant, covering one from Colonel Carrow, United States Marshal of North Carolina, from which it appears that certain interested persons pretend, and are trying to produce the impression, that the late change in the office of Attorney-General indicates, on the part of the administration, an abatement of vigor in prosecuting offenders under the recent legislation of Congress to enforce the rights of citizens.

"I am not acquainted with the motives which induced Mr. Akerman to resign, but I know that the President was perfectly satisfied with the energy and zeal displayed by him in prosecuting members of the Ku-Klux Klan. Judging from the evidence elicited upon recent trials of such persons, this Klan is an organization that no Christian or civilized government can tolerate, and if those who commit or countenance its atrocious crimes expect any favors from me, they are doomed to signal and bitter disappointment.

"I do not abandon the hope that all good citizens in the Southern States, for the sake of their own safety and happiness, as well as from other considerations, will assist the public authorities in breaking up all combinations of men formed to disregard law and destroy the peace of society. But if unreasoning and defiant crime makes it necessary, the President is determined to use all the power which the constitution and laws have placed in his hands to protect the lives and property of peaceable citizens, and maintain the supremacy of the laws."

Of course the President was perfectly satisfied with the zeal and energy which Mr. Akerman displayed "in prosecuting members of the Ku-Klux." It would have been truly remarkable if he had not made this display, as the experience of all history has proven that apostates are always the servile and obsequious tools of a new master, and will always go to any length and be guilty of any mean and dirty act to pave the way to the good graces of an enlightened constituency. Such were some Confederates who wore the Secession cockade with a graceful and jaunty air, and made thrilling and soul-stirring speeches to the poor whites of the South by which they, among others, were to be benefited. The war over and the Confederate cause a failure, the scales fell from their eyes; they suddenly beheld the great and novel deformity of the "rebellion," and with their eyes suffused with penitential tears and ready to lick the hand that had just smitten them, they confess their rebellious sins, declare that they had lived a lie for the past four years, and are anxious, not only for pardon for their past offenses, but beg that they may be installed in some nice little remunerative office, as an earnest of the generous pardon of the nation.

Our position in regard to the acts alleged to have been committed by the Ku-Klux throughout the South is well known. While we condemn, without reservation, all acts of violence committed by bodies of armed men, disguised or not disguised, against the laws of any State, or of the United States, we can yet understand the feelings of those communities who, impartial of the delays consequent upon the enforcement of those laws, rise up, as one man, and punish, summarily, some great and startling outrage upon person or property. It is not only in the South that such illustrations may be found, but the recent lynching case in Indiana, and the present troubles in Rochester, may be taken as instances in kind. Had Mr. Akerman labored as assiduously in reducing the Northern States to order, as he has done to punish the mythical acts of mythical Ku-Klux in the South, he would have deserved, not only the thanks of President Grant, but of the entire nation. But Mr. Grant is not the President of a people, but of a party, and his pliant tool, the apostate Georgian, having done his bidding, and inaugurated a wholesale war against the people of the South, the offending and the unoffending alike, it is thought but meet and proper that the Presidential gratification should be publicly expressed.

LOCAL.

A GRAND MATRIMONIAL AFFAIR.—Wednesday night, in Raleigh, was matrimonialized by a grand wedding. Mr. Armistead Jones was married to Miss Nannie Branch, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Episcopal Church. The home residence was splendidly lit, and the guests repaired thither after the marriage at Christ's Church. Wine, cake and toasts were the order of the evening. The fair bride looked happy as a modest lilly, and the bridegroom was in his seventh zenith of eternal bliss. The following were the respective waiters: Mr. Jones with Miss Branch; Dr. Dowd with Miss Blount; Mr. Craige with Miss Sallie Hogge; Mr. Myers with Miss Fannie Johnston; Senator Flemming with Miss Bettie Grimes; Mr. Root with Miss Nannie Grimes; Mr. J. B. Young with Miss Meta Devereux; Mr. C. E. Johnston with Miss Eugenia Lewis; Mr. Haywood with Miss Engelhard, of Wilmington; and Mr. Haywood with Miss Livy Cowper.

The bridal presents were numerous, but of one we must make mention: Major Engelhard, of the Wilmington JOURNAL, presented a box of hot-house flowers, from the Rosenvink Gardens, at Magnolia. Beautiful Japonicas, Geraniums, and the blooms of the Christmas tree were fragrant and beautified the box.

Never was seen a happier or more congenial party. The wedding broke up towards the wee o' morning.—*Raleigh Carolinian.*

WE learn that the residence of Mr. L. L. Boon, on Hanover street, between Second and Third, was robbed on Thursday night, of a considerable quantity of wearing apparel. There was no one in the house at the time, Mr. Boon being at work down town, and his wife having gone to her father's to spend the evening. They returned home together about 11 o'clock, and, as they approached the house, heard the thieves making off. Nearly all of Mr. Boon's clothing was taken off, but nothing else has yet been missed. No clue to the thieves.

IRON FOR THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—Iron sufficient to complete the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad to Wadesboro', on the Eastern Division, and Shelby, on the Western Division, has been purchased in New York, and will be shipped immediately. Active operations will be commenced at once.

It is just 9 miles from the present terminus of the road, which is about 1½ miles east of Lilesville, to Wadesboro'. This gap is to be filled up at once. From Wadesboro' to Charlotte it is 50½ miles. Some 15 miles of this has been graded. On the Western Division, beginning at Charlotte, the road is built to Lincolnton, a distance of 43 miles from Charlotte. From Lincolnton to Shelby it is 11 miles, and over this distance the road is to be built with a portion of the iron recently purchased in New York.

AN APPEAL.—As District Vice President of the Friends of Temperance in this district, I take this occasion to make an appeal to the ladies and gentlemen of the old Cape Fear, in behalf of the cause I represent.

Were it necessary, I could point you to the broken links in nearly every family chain; to the ruined homes and desolated hearth stones; to the poverty stricken widows and starving ignorant orphans, made so by the demon intemperance.

I could tell you of the sad-eyed, hopeless widows and orphans, who, *doubly desolate, sorrow without hope.* I could tell you of the bright eyed sunny haired boy, who was his mother's pride and father's joy; and who, in the morn of life bade fair to win a name and fame, but who, alas, wrecked all his brightest hopes in the sea of sparkling wine.

I could tell you many a tale of woe and sorrow, could show you many a proof of the evils of intemperance, were it necessary, but I desist.

Ladies and gentlemen of the old Cape Fear, I beg you to come to the rescue. A harder battle is to be fought than ever deluged with blohd the green fields of Virginia. Help us to fight the great battle against Intemperance. Enrol your names as members of our order, and be to others a guardiand and guide.

As members of the order of Friends of Temperance, we want your aid to help us to reclaim the drunkard and keep him in the paths of sobriety and rectitude. Now is the time to come and join us, and together as brothers and sisters, begin the year with efforts to do good.

Respectfully,
WM. M. POISSON.
District Vice-President.
Wilmington, January 6th, 1872.

Philadelphia shopkeepers advertise in the Eastern Shore papers that none of their employes have the small-pox.

Photographs of the Tichborne jury, with index of names and positions at back, have a large sale in London.

The "Heathen Chinee" prides himself on paying all his debts at the beginning of each year, and places over his door an emblem that he is square with the world.—This custom prevails throughout the Empire, and must be complied with to secure a good financial standing.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 29.

The Political Outlook.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A National Reform party, liberal in its views, progressive in its policy, and devoted to the Constitution as it is, to the Union and the enforcement of the laws, is so clearly and strongly demanded by the American people and by the States, that its organization will, no doubt, be made in ample time to enter the field with its candidate for the Presidency against Grant.

Universal suffrage and universal amnesty ought to be inseparable. The first, it was the duty, the policy, and the wisdom of the South not only to submit to cheerfully, but to advocate; the second, it is the policy and wisdom of the Federal Government to extend cheerfully to the South.—But under the Administration of the party in power the country does not expect it. It will not be accomplished, because the party under its present leaders is sectional, not national.

The country demands a liberal national party that will disregard all sectional lines; a party devoted to the Union, to the Constitution as it is, to the rights of the Federal Government, and to the rights of the States; resisting the encroachments of the Federal Government and its tendencies to absolute power, but still preserving the strength and vigor of the General Government without making a centralized power to override the State. The great question is, not "How to beat Grant," but how to protect the American people against the corruption and abuses of political power in the hands of mere partisans.

THE WAR UPON THE PRESIDENT.

From the New Orleans Republican, Dec. 29.

From a speck the war upon the President has grown to be one of sufficient magnitude to call up those who are sufficiently interested in making the best defence they can of the President's conduct. This war has long since ceased to be confined to the heavy cannonading of Senator Schurz, and Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*. Many of the ablest men of the country are now pouring their hot-shot into the exposed flanks of President Grant; and these men are of the Republican party, and were among his foremost supporters in 1868.—That there is much cause for this opposition to the President must be conceded. Being a military man by education and long training in the army, his habits and feelings are largely in sympathy with that arm of the Government, and his administration has been marked with a decided feeling for making the civil power subordinate to the military.

The Administration of President Grant has partaken largely of the military element. He has called military men from the regular service to civil positions, and he has surrounded the White House with a military air that is not at all in accordance with republican simplicity and representative rule. The military has also been made to interfere with the civil authority of States. State authority has been outraged and insulted in more instances than one. In this State Federal officials have called a political convention to meet in the Custom-house, and placed therein Federal soldiers to aid in defeating the will of the people and trampling on State sovereignty.

Such conduct, although done under a Republican administration, cannot be tolerated by a Republican people who mean to maintain Republican government. This is why the speck of war upon the President has grown to be of sufficient magnitude to excite the army of office-holders under him to make the best defence they can of such conduct. But such conduct cannot be successfully defended before the people, and unless President Grant takes immediate steps to satisfy them that he has no idea of making this a military government, the people will continue to desert him until his only political strength will consist in a few thousand office-holders. The Republican party has, doubtless, a nobler destiny in store for it than this.

PASSIVISM.

From the Montgomery Advertiser, Dec. 30.

We are prepared to co-operate with the Liberal Republicans, (Democrats in disguise,) but the idea of the withdrawal of the Democratic party from the Presidential contest of 1872 is too absurd for comment. What are the Liberal Republicans now doing but what the Democracy have always done, if they are not opposing the destructive projects of extreme Radicalism. It is only the Democracy that has given them the opportunity to do this. Let them be profoundly thankful for the chance to save their country from utter ruin, and perhaps their own necks from the Jacobin halter. "Withdrawal of the Democracy"—these be fine words truly? We are willing to admit Liberal Republicans, or into a common partnership. Is not that enough?

From the Springfield Republican.

Not a journal in New England even apologizes for the course of Senators Conkling, Morton, or Chandler, or sustains the majority in their blundering efforts at thwarting the movement of Mr. Trumbull.

Olive Logan Sikes Repudiates the Free-Love Women.

The New York *Tribune* publishes a letter from Olive Logan (Mrs. Wirt Sikes) in which she indignantly repudiates any connection with the free-love doctrines of the Woman's Rights advocates, and cites her recent marriage as proof of her respect for that sacred institution. She adds: "I little dreamed, when I attended the Women's Convention, at Steinway Hall, in the spring of 1869, (the only one I ever attended,) that the utterances of that body would ever lead up to such monstrous doctrines as are now put forth in the name of the advocates of woman suffrage. In the short speech I made on that occasion, I conjured my hearers to believe that we sought no conflict with the gentle household gods, that we waged no war on the sweet home virtues, and much of like purport, I have not 'progressed' one inch in this matter since. I still think a happy home the best thing there is on this earth, and I still believe that the old-fashioned marriage is the basis of it. Therefore I, like my husband, do not 'stand in the front line of the ultra-progressionists of the age with regard to marriage.'"

Pennsylvania and Gen. Grant.

Col. Alexander McClure, for many years a prominent Pennsylvania politician, has written a letter giving his reasons for opposing the renomination of Gen. Grant. Col. McClure is one of the leaders of the Curtin faction, in opposition to the Cameron faction of Pennsylvania politicians, and his letter shows that the opponents of the President are active to defeat his nomination.

It appears that the return of General Sickles is not wholly due to matters of diplomatic import demanding his presence at Washington. It may be that his return was not rendered necessary by Spanish complications at all. An election to fill the vacancy in the New York delegation to Congress, caused by the expiration of Senator Conkling's term, is soon to take place, and our dispatches report General Sickles about to go to Albany to secure the nomination. General Kilpatrick, our Minister to Chili, came home two or three years ago, ostensibly for the benefit of his health but really to engage in the New Jersey campaign. There is generally a nigger in the woodpile in the movements of these administration pets. Only the people have to pay the score.

The Grand Duke Alexis found out the strong point of Niagara after a half day's stay there. The landlord characteristically charged an enormous bill—$1,500—at the rate of $75 for each member of the suit for the half day. The young man at once declined the preposterous imposition, and the amount was finally reduced to $1,000.

Real Horses.

A horse in the highway is simply a horse and nothing more, but, transferred to the theatre, the noble animal becomes a real horse. The distinction is necessary in order that there may be no confusing the works of nature with the achievements of the property-maker. Not that this indispensable dramatic artist shrinks from competition. But he would not have ascribed to him the production of another manufactory, so to say. His business is in counterfeits; he views with some disdain a genuine article. A representation of Corneille's tragedy of "Andromeda," in 1862, occasioned great excitement in Paris, owing to the introduction of a "real horse" to play the part of "Pegasus." The horse was generally regarded as a kind of Roscius of the brute creation, and achieved an extraordinary success. Adorned with wings and hoisted up by machinery, he neighed, in mid-air, after a very lively manner. It was a mystery then, but is common enough knowledge now, that the horse's histrionic skill is founded upon his appetite. Kept without food for some time the horse becomes naturally moved at the sight of a sieve of corn in the side wings. His feats, the picking up of gloves and handkerchiefs, even the pulling of triggers, originate but in his efforts to find oats. By and by his memory is exercised, and he is 'content to know that after the conclusion of his "business" he will be rewarded with oats behind the scenes. The postponement of his meals attends his failure to accomplish what is required of him. Of old, perhaps, some cruel use of whip and spur may have marked the education of the "trick-horse." But for a long time past the animal's fears have not been appealed to, but simply his love of food. Horses are very sagacious, and their natural timidity once appeased, they become exceedingly docile. An untrained horse has often shown himself equal to the ordinary requirements of the equestrian manager after only four days of tuition.

Pope satirised the introduction of horses in Shakespeare's Henry VIII., revived with great splendor in 1727, when a representation was given of the coronation of Anne Boleyn, and the royal champion, duly mounted and caparisoned, proclaimed his challenge. But for many years the appearances on the stage of equine performers were only of an occasional kind. It was only until the rebuilding of Astley's in 1803, that the equestrian drama became an established entertainment. An extensive stage was then added to the circus, and "choice spectacles," as they were then well called, were first presented. A grand drama called the "Blood-Red Knight," produced in 1810, resulted in a profit to the proprietors of some £18,000, a handsome sum, seeing that the season at that time only extended from Easter to the end of September.

The triumph of Astley's excited the envy of the Covent Garden managers.—Coleman's drama of "Blue Beard" was reproduced, with Mr. Johnson's imitation elphant, and a troop of real horses. The performance was presented on forty-four nights—a long run in those days.—*All the Year Round.*

Matrimony Extraordinary.

An entertaining article entitled "Tony Weller's Widows," appears in the Pennsylvania *Republican*, from which the following is an extract:

Another very courtable widow was a young lady of Washington, Pa. She became engaged to a young man named Robert ——, in 1846. Her father, however, objected to this match with one of his clerks, and when the young lady received a tempting proposal from a wealthy suitor, the paternal influence soon effected a marriage, despite the former engagement. In less than three months her husband was killed by a kick from a horse. Robert was a second time then a suitor, but delayed the important question until fifteen months had elapsed, when, to his horror, she informed him that she was engaged. In three months thereafter she was married. Two years elapsed, when the married couple removed to Syracuse, New York, where, among the victims of the cholera, when the pestilence swept that city, was the second. Robert again sought her hand, and when a year had elapsed, was on the eve of a declaration, when lo! he received an invitation to her wedding. Her late husband's business was found in such a state that to avoid immense losses she married the surviving partner. Shortly after, she removed with her third husband to Detroit, Michigan. A few years elapsed, when herself and husband were on a steamer that was wrecked near Buffalo. The husband perished, and the wife escaped solely through the exertions of a friend who was on board. His gallantry inspired such sentiments in her breast that she married her brave preserver a few months after her third widowhood. The happy pair removed to Pittsburg, where her husband was engaged in mercantile business. Thither Robert, still cherishing his first love, followed them. One day as he was passing the husband's store he saw a terrible commotion. Rushing in, he beheld the mangled corpse of that gentleman on the floor. A tierce of rice, in being hoisted to an upper story, had fallen through the traps, killing him instantly. Anxiously Robert inquired if any one had been sent to inform his wife, and was told that the book-keeper had just gone. Robert started for Allegheny City, where the deceased had resided, at the top of his speed. The book keeper was just ahead of him, and, from past experience, knowing the virtue of prompt action, and apprehending that the clerk had designs on the widow, he ran for dear life, side by side. The race continued until they reached Hand-street bridge, when the clerk was obliged to stop to pay the tolls, while Robert, a commuter, passed over without stopping. Reaching the house of the widow first, Robert, told the heart-rending news, and in the same breath made a proposal of marriage. He was accepted. True to her promise, after a year of mourning she became his wife. As all her husbands had died wealthy, Robert was comfortably fixed after all. This case is a remarkable example of what pluck and perseverance will do for a man, while at the same time it teaches a lesson on the danger of delay.

It appears that the Jews nowhere suffer more vigorous persecution, and are nowhere in more wretched circumstances than in Jerusalem. There, as at Rome, they are shut up in a separate quarter, and that the darkest, filthiest section of the city. The quarter is a mere mud cave, and lined with mud hovels. The Jews have no Consul to interfere when they are unjustly treated; if injured, they have to bear it in silence; if plundered by Arabs they have no hope of recovery. Coming to the Land of Promise to die, many of them are robbed on the way, and all are robbed when they come. Help is continually sent them from abroad, but none too much.

The Peoria (Ill.) Review prints this plain story: "Springfield has just had a sensation. A former State official, and a man who has occupied high positions, not only in the commonwealth, but in the nation, has been on a prolonged spree for some days in her classic precincts. On Friday he visited Bunn's banking house, and demanded fifty dollars. It was refused, whereupon he abused the teller like a pickpocket, and had to be ejected. He visited a saloon and asked for a drink of whiskey. The bar-tender told him that he had none, whereupon he grew so violent that he was put out by force. Drunken, friendless, and an outcast—such is the fate of one who aspired to be President of the United States. He is now a perfect wreck, and even his friends have come to the conclusion that the only service he can render is to die.—Whiskey has swamped him as it has many another."

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The Florida has arrived at Key West. She had a shot across her bows, but was not detained.

The relations between Spain and Cuba are assuming a more pacific phase.

The officials at the Navy Department declare activity at the Navy Yards merely usual and reasonable routine. Civil service routine is coming to be regarded as a humbug.

A competent clerk failed of promotion because he didn't know the distance from the earth to the moon.

When yesterday's report reached Washington that Gen. Emery had taken part in the arrests, the Secretary of War telegraph him in relation to the subject. When Gen. Emery responded that the United States troops had taken no part whatever in the recent arrest of State officers.—The War Department have issued no orders whatever for the military commandant at New Orleans, nor is the Secretary as yet officially advised of the condition of affairs at New Orleans.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

Gen. Andrew Porter, formerly of the United States army, died in Paris.

The Cuban Gen. Jourdan's trial has been postponed to next Saturday, when if the Grand Jury is not ready, Jourdan will be discharged.

Mexican advices report a trifling success for both parties. Both parties are frightened over the reported concentration of Americans on the Rio Grande.

Senator Pratt, of Ohio, had his pocket picked on the 23d street omnibus.

A train ran off at Turner's on the Erie road, which demolished the engine and partially wrecked the cars. Several passengers were slightly hurt.

A Madrid letter, says the Press, is belligerent over the attitude assumed by the United States on the Cuban question.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.

The Great Republic carries one million dollars in treasure to China.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.

The Cushman School was dedicated to-day. Mrs. Charlotte addressed the children.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.

The Chamber of Commerce is about calling a Convention. The object is to make the Ohio river navigable throughout the year.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

MADRID, Jan. 6.

The following appointments are at last officially announced: Jose Cohcha, Captain General of Cuba; Admiral Polo, Minister to the United States.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 6,

The Brig Queen of the South was wrecked north of the end of St. Simmons'. The crew was saved.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.

The twelfth night the revellers had their usual annual parade, and last night a grand display.

Marine Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Jan. 6.

The Equator from New York for New Orleans is here for repairs to her feed pumps. She sails to-day.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphs the Collector of Customs at New Orleans that it is reported that the Wilderness is used to prevent the Governor from presiding over the Louisiana Legislature. The Collector, in reply, says: Do not form a hasty opinion regarding the proceedings in this city; suspend judgment until you hear both sides of the question. False reports will doubtless be sent to Washington as to the situation. The Secretary then telegraphed the Collector that his telegram contains no specific information concerning the alleged illegal use of the Wilderness, but calls the Collector's attention to the revenue and marine regulations, and orders their immediate and strict enforcement. Another dispatch to the Collector orders the Wilderness to New Orleans at once, and also one to the President of the Louisiana Senate stating that she has been ordered there.—The Collector then telegraphed the Secretary: The Wilderness is here, and has not been out of the city.

NOTE.—Some of the above dispatches doubtless passed each other under way. The last from the Collector was doubtless the answer to the first from the Secretary.

The President is absent in Philadelphia, but is in constant telegraphic communication with the Secretary of War and other cabinet ministers on the subject of Louisiana affairs. It is authenticatively stated that the administration will not interfere in the local difficulties there, any further than is necessary to preserve the peace, and to that end every power of the government will be employed. General Emory has been ordered to use his judgment to preserve the peace.

John Janny, of Loudon county, Virginia, president of the late Virginia secession convention, is dead; aged 74.

Colonel Krazynowski, who was indicted in Macon, Georgia, is released upon $10,000 bail.

Further search of the Treasury records show that the ship Osprey was wrecked between Havre and New York in 1851. This breaks the important link in the Tichborne claimant's case, who assert that the Osprey picked him up off of the coast of Brazil in 1853.

MRS. WHARTON'S TRIAL.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 6.

Court has adjourned, in consequence of the death of one of the juror's wife.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 6.

Dr. John Merritt, consul at Tunis, under Buchanan, is dead.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Heavy thunder and two inches of hail at Portsmouth. Exposed glasses were broken.

The Prince of Wales is steadily improving.

Gillott, the steel pen maker, is dead.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.

Secretary Boutwell spoke on the importance and necessity of maintaining such system of taxation as will materially and constantly work out a reduction of debt.

SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 6.

No trains from the East for four days.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

Loans have increased $250,000; specie has decreased three and three-quarter million; legal tenders have decreased two and a quarter million; deposits have increased five and half million.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

A. T. Stewart has testified before the Senate Investigation Committee. He said that the general order of monopoly is an outrage on the merchants. He was always treated civilly in the Custom House. He thought that the Government employes were inadequately paid; men of sufficient business capacity, to earn double the money, receive only $1,800 a year in the Custom House. The Government never will be well served till it gets the proper men. Those in now are Generals, Colonels and so on. [Laughter.]

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank is slacking.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, January 3d, at the residence of L. A. Hart, Esq., by the Rev. A. F. Dickson, Mr. GEO. C. MYERS to Mrs. MARIA T. LACY. No cards.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY CALIFORNIA
D. H. WALKER'S
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS
J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs,

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
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WATCH FREE to agents to introduce articles that sell in every house. LATTA & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. 4w

8 O'CLOCK.

$125 A WEEK! Best Cheap Shuttle Sewing Machine in the world. Agents wanted. J. S. HAYES, GREAT FALLS, N. H 4w

RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Gun materials of every kind. Write for Price List, to Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.—Army guns and revolvers bought or traded for. Agents wanted. 4w

$100 TO $250 PER month guaranteed sure to agents everywhere selling our new seven stand WHITE PLATINA CLOTHES LINES. Sell readily at every house. Samples free. Address the GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

$10 from 50c
12 SAMPLES sent (postage paid) for Fifty Cents, that retail easily for Ten Dollars. R. L. WOLCOTT, N.Y.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. DRAWER, No. 24 Fultonville, N. Y. 4w

PSYCHOLOGIC Fascination or Soul Charming, 400 pages by Herbert Hamilton, B. A: How to use this power (which all possess) at will. Divination, Spiritualism, Sorceries, Demonology, and a thousand other wonders. Price by mail $1 25, in cloth; paper covers $1. Copy free to AGENTS ONLY. $1,000 monthly easily made. Address T. W. EVANS, Publisher, 41 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

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A bound canvassing book of the PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE, Containing over 300 Illustrations. With a Comprehensive Cyclopedia, explanatory of the Scriptures. In English and German. WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

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We desire to engage a few more Agents to sell the World Renowned IMPROVED BUCKEYE SEWING MACHINE, at a liberal salary or on Commission. A Horse and Wagon given to Agents. Full Particulars furnished on application. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., General Agents, Cleveland, Ohio, and St. Louis, Missouri. 4w

It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.
COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.

Thea-Nectar
IS A PURE
BLACK TEA
With the Green Tea Flavor. Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere in our "trade-mark" pound and half pound packages ONLY. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular. 4w

Good News.

Who would not have clean, sound, white Teeth? All may, by using Thurston's Ivory Pearl Toothpowder; it is the best Dentifrice known.

What is more charming than rich, soft glossy hair? Thompson's Pomade Optime will make it so; its effects are wonderful.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle. F. C. WELLS & CO., 192 Fulton St., New York. 4w

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FREAR
Composition Stone,
For House fronts, Docks, Piers, Culverts, Walls, Fountains, and all building purposes; harder, more durable, and one hundred per cent. cheaper than natural stone.
For State and County Rights
To manufacture, apply to CHAS. W. DARLING, Secretary N. Y. FREAR STONE CO., 1,238 Broadway, N. Y. 4w

Wells' Carbolic Tablets,
For Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness.
These Tablets present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the Cure of all THROAT and LUNG Diseases. HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the Throat are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years' standing.
CAUTION: Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Get only Wells' Carbolic Tablets. Price 25 cents per box. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt street, N. Y., Sole Agent for the U. S. Send for Circular. 4w

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Great Saving to Consumers by Getting up Clubs.
Send for our New Price List and a club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making large saving to customers and remunerative to club organizers.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., 31 and 32 Vesey St., N. Y.
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JURUBEBA.
IT IS NOT A PHYSIC; It is NOT what is popularly called a BITTERS, nor is it intended as such. It is a South American plant that has been used for many years by the medical faculty of those countries with wonderful efficacy as a POWERFUL ALTERATIVE and unequalled purifier of the blood and is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the
Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or Obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Abdominal Organs, Poverty or a want of Blood, Intermittent or Remittent Fevers, Inflammation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abscesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever, or THEIR CONCOMITANTS.
Dr. WELL'S EXTRCT of JURUBEBA is offered to the public as a great invigorator and remedy for all impurities of the blood, or for organic weakness with their attendant evils. For the foregoing complaints,
JURUBEBA
is confidently recommended to every family as a household remedy, and should be freely taken in all derangements of the system. It gives health, vigor and tone to all the vital forces, and animates and fortifies all weak and lymphatic temperaments.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., N. Y.,
Sole Agents for the U. S.
Price $1 per bottle. Send for Circular. 4w

NOTICE!
Application will be made to the present session of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina to incorporate Siloam Lodge, No. 173, F. & A. M., at Harrell's Store, N. C.
N. H. FENNELL, Secretary.
jan 5 w 2 ch

H. R. KORNEGAY,
Attorney at Law,
KENANSVILLE, N. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Duplin, Wayne, Lenoir and Jones.
dec 15th, 1871. 48-w1ych

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,
Inspector of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at John G. Heyer's Store, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.
jan 13 w-tf

PROBATE COURT—BLADEN COUNTY.

Nathan Jones and Henry Jones, Administrators of David Jones vs. Elmyra Jones, R. B. MacDonald and wife Margaret.

SUMMONS.

It appearing that the defendants, R. B. McDonald and wife, Margaret

WEEKLY JOURNAL

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JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1872.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 5, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL:—It is almost too soon after the recess to expect anything stirring in the proceedings of the Legislature. Both houses are hard at work. I am more and more impressed, at each succeeding visit, with the ability and industry of themembers. I do not believe, and my experience is considerable, ever to have seen a Legislature work more industriously. Most of the members are young men, but full of energy and devoted to the true welfare of North Carolina. Some of them have made much reputation, and will make their mark upon the political records of the State.

At this time, except the debate in the House to-day upon the proposed constitutional amendments, there is nothing of general interest now transpiring, and that bill was postponed until next week. The Revenue bill will soon be up in the Senate, and will be passed, as it comes from the House, without important amendment.

The special committee is maturing bills for the re-districting of the State. The partisan work of the Radicals in gerrymandering the Senatorial districts will be undone, and some of the larger Radical counties, which have more than their due proportion of members, will be shorn of their borrowed strength, and the members given to counties entitled to them. If Congress shall pass the Congressional Apportionment Bill before the adjournment of the Legislature, the Congressional Districts will be re-arranged, as in that event North Carolina will be entitled to eight.

The question of Public Printing has occupied too much of the attention of the Legislature, and is not yet disposed of. I think the members composing the majority have shown, possibly, less spirit and more timidity in regard to this matter than becomes them. The people who elected them expected and desired that the Public Printer should be selected from among those who labored for the success of their party. They only ask that such prices shall be paid as will be just and reasonable for the State and the Printer. The hue and cry raised by the opposition is a ridiculous endeavor to assume the mask of honesty.

It is indeed amusing to hear men who voted to sustain the Railroad and Penitentiary rings of 1868 and '69, and who voted, day after day, to beggar North Carolina for the benefit of as miserable a set of thieves and vagabonds as ever disgraced a State, talk about virtue and honesty as placidly and fervently as a Sunday-school teacher. Would you believe it, Dear JOURNAL, that Brogden actually became indignant over the expenses of the Public Printing, and pretended that he had always voted to uphold investigating committees, especially the Bragg-Phillips Committee.

His protestations were so fervent, and he wore, withal, such a sanctimonious air, that I was almost tempted to doubt my own recollection of that field-day of rascality in the Senate chamber, when Senators staggered into the hall, reeking in the fumes of Littlefield's liquors, and almost succeeded in abolishing that Committee, while their patron saint was dodging the officer who was to take him before the Committee, until my memory was refreshed by the incredulity visible upon the countenance of the Senators from Orange and Rowan, whose timely exposures defeated the disreputable proceedings.

I then remembered how faintly the virtuous Senator had voted "aye" upon the motion to abolish the Committee, and how boldly and proudly his compatriot, Jehu Davis, had embraced the dishonor. I recollected examining the record the next morning in the columns of the *Standard*, as I preferred to give him the benefit of all my doubts, to see if his spasmodic efforts had left any favorable trace upon the record. There it stood, side by side, with Jehu Davis, in everlasting infamy.

And now he says he always voted to sustain that Committee. Poor Jehu! In your dishonored retirement, your friend, "having the last swear," abandons you.

Could I be mistaken? Probably so faintly had the response been given that it had *faded* from the official record, or possibly it was but the effervescence of the elegant wine with which Littlefield's tables were loaded. I hunted up the journals of the Senate. But there it was, side by side, with Jehu Davis', linked in eternal infamy. Poor Jehu! Virtuous Curtis!

Really the righteous indignation of the very loyal Senator from Wayne has led me away from speaking of measures of some local interest to our people. My letter is now too long to embrace them to-day. I will endeavor to do so to-morrow.

Yours, in haste, to save mail,

E.

RALEIGH, Jan. 6th, 1872.

Dear Journal:—Amongst the most interesting matters which will claim the attention of the Legislature is the rearranging the Senatorial Districts, and the new apportionment for members of the House.

The fact that in the present General Assembly the city of Newbern has *two* Senators and *three* members, Raleigh *one* Senator and *four* members, Wilmington *one* Senator and *three* members, shows how the State was gerrymandered in the interests of the Radicals. I take it for granted that in the new apportionment these large Radical cities will not be entitled to more than their due proportion of representatives. In the rearrangement of Senatorial districts the gallant little county of Cartaret ought not to be misrepresented in the Senate through the votes of Craven negroes, and that the aspirations of the Conservatives of Brunswick and Franklin shall not be crushed by the negroes of New Hanover and Wake. I look with some interest to the report of the Committee.

There will be some changes, too, in the House of Representatives. Two new counties, Dare and Swain, are to be provided for. But besides these, the equitable division of representative strength will give Sampson, Buncombe and Wilkes *two* instead of one member, as at present. These, with the new counties to be provided for, will occasion a loss of five to other counties. It appears that Craven, Halifax and Granville, now sending three members each, will lose one, and two other counties, not remembered, will lose one each. These changes will all, or nearly all be to the advantage of the Conservatives.

Very little is said in regard to the senatorial question. It is understood that Governor Vance's resignation is in the hands of a Senator ready to be tendered. I suppose it will be withheld for a few days, until the disposition of the United States Senate upon the amnesty bill and Governor Vance's claims, after the recess, may be known.

It is reported that Governor Caldwell will refuse to commission any one as Senator whom the Legislature may elect. I do not know whether this refusal is to be based upon the ground that the Legislature has exhausted its powers under the acts of Congress regulating the election of Senators, or that there is no vacancy until the Senate declares one to exist. It is certain, if such is to be his action, that it is done with a view to secure the appointment, in order that he may buy off Judge Settle or some more dangerous rival for the Radical nomination for Governor.

I hardly think, however, that the Governor would be guilty of such dangerous folly. It would require not more than twenty-four hours to place another man in the Executive office who would execute the law. And, besides, the Governor's certificate is merely a prescribed form of communicating what the Legislature had done. It does not admit the applicant to his seat, and his refusal to give it would not exclude him from it. For if such was the case, a Governor of opposite politics might, at his will, at least temporarily defeat the will of the party composing the majority of the Legislature. Even in States where the veto power is given to the Governor, it does not extend to the election of officers.

These questions, however, only tend to complicate the matter. So far as I can learn, there is nothing certain, except that the impudent aspirations of General Abbott will be rejected. Even if Governor Caldwell should appoint, it would cost him his renomination should he give it to Abbott.

Dr. Norment, the very efficient Senator from Robeson, has made a fruitless effort to bring the Lowery gang to punishment. I fail to see the justice of weighing the lives of citizens and the cost of their protection in opposite scales. The United States Government is using the army to punish the Ku-Klux. Governor Holden did not hesitate to violate law, without regard to cost, for the same purpose. Lowery has killed more men in the State than the Ku-Klux and the Loyal Leaguers together. I do not think the Senate should have hesitated to vote an appropriation sufficiently large to have secured the arrest of these lawless men.

It was a little remarkable with what unanimity and enthusiasm the Radical Senators voted against the appropriation. The colored Senator from New Hanover, Price, seemed more interested to defeat the measure than anything which has yet claimed the attention of the Senate. Indeed his interest assumed the appearance of a personal sympathy with the outlaw. So warmly did he oppose all efforts to bring these men to justice, that the report heretofore current that he was their friend, and had lately held intercourse with them, gained credence.

Amendment after amendment was offered by Price looking to the defeat of the measure. Finally Senator Robbins, of Rowan, asked him if he had not lately held conference with Lowery. Price seemed nonplused by the question at first, then stammeringly answered, "What has that to do with the amendment?" "Your desire to arrest these outlaws," replied Major Robbins, "has been questioned, and I wish to give you the opportunity of explaining your position." Without a word, Price resumed his seat, seemingly conscious of having betrayed his sympathy with the murderers.

Was he innocent? Why did he not indignantly deny the truth of the report and demand investigation? Was he guilty? He stands accused and his conduct gave weight to the charge. Of such is the Radical party.

Here I am again, at the end of a long letter without having referred to matters of more local interest. These with others I must defer.

Yours, E.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6, 1872.

DEAR JOURNAL.—I find our Senator and Representative, Major McClammy and Captain Ashe, very busy, not only looking out for the especial interests of their immediate constituents, but also laboring for the general welfare of the State.

To-day, in the Senate, as you have already been advised by telegraph, the bill in aid of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, passed that body. Its success is mainly attributable to the attention of our worthy Senator, Dr. Murphy, of Sampson, has also been very assiduous in his efforts to further this bill, and indeed all measures which are calculated to promote the welfare of our section of the State.

Captain Ashe is justly regarded as one of the ablest and most industrious members of the House. He is devoting much of his time and thought to questions of Finance and Taxes, and the result of his labors will be felt in North Carolina.

There are now pending in one House or the other the following local bills of some interest:

Bill to incorporate the Bank of New Hanover. The Capital Stock is not to exceed one million dollars. I. B. Grainger, D. R. Murchison, A. Sprunt, A. D. Brown, J. W. Atkinson, John E. Lippitt and W. R. Empie are named as corporators.

Bill to incorporate the Dawson Bank, with similar provisions. James Dawson, I. B. Grainger, John Dawson and William A. Wright are the corporators named.

Bill to incorporate Willard's Bank, with similar provisions—names of corporators not remembered.

Bill to incorporate the "Ship Canal Company of Wilmington." It proposes to cut a Ship Canal from the head of Smith's Creek to the ocean, at or near Barren Inlet. Mr. Young, of Georgia, and W. P. Pope are the corporators named.

Bill to establish a new county by the name of Lafayette from a portion of New Hanover. The proposed new county will be that portion of New Hanover lying East and North of a line commencing at Rich Inlet, running by a straight line to the mouth of Island Creek, thence down North East River to the mouth of Long Creek, embracing all that portion of New Hanover North of the North East branch of Cape Fear River, together with Grant and Holly Townships on the East side of said River.

Bill to annex a portion of New Hanover (Franklin Township) to Sampson county.

Bill to confer cumulative suffrage on the voters of the City of Wilmington in elections for Aldermen.

The bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad to complete its road, and the bill to consolidate the Planter's and the Wilmington and Onslow railroads have been published in the JOURNAL.

There are several other local bills of considerable interest, which I have failed to get a look at.

It will thus be seen that our members have their hands full, and when it is recollected that those from other sections and counties have their own measures to press upon the attention of the Assembly, we are better able to appreciate the efforts of our immediate Representatives.

I had the pleasure to-day of visiting Professor Kerr's Laboratory and Geological Museum. It is really wonderful to see what a vast number of geological specimens he has collected, most of which are the productions of our own soil. Beginning with the fishes of our Eastern Sounds, and the marls of the Atlantic coast, through the iron and coal of the middle section to the vast and valuable mineral resources of the mountains, his cases are ladened, presenting at one view the prolific evidences of North Carolina's undeveloped wealth.

Upon the wall Professor Kerr is just completing a large Geological Map of the State upon the scale of a mile to two inches. When completed he will have it engraved to accompany his report. This will take a few weeks longer. Upon this special work we found our friend, Mrs. Cornelia Spencer, busily engaged. She is not better known to the people of the State as the authoress of "The Last Ninety Days of the War," than she is by her devotion to the interests of the University, to which she is bound by the ties of affection and pride.—Her father and brother, Doctor and Professor Phillips, are identified with the proudest history of that Institution.

This vast map will give a correct view of the geological resources of the State, and will prove of great benefit towards promoting immigration.

Professor Kerr is now in possession of letters asking for the information which e map will furnish. An official publication of this nature will do more than anything else to bring the advantages of our State to the attention of the world. We hope the delegates to the Agricultural Convention, which meets in Raleigh next week, will find time to visit his Museum.

The Dress Hop given last night in Tucker's Hall was a brilliant and delightful affair. Besides the belles of Raleigh, I noticed several from other portions of the State. The Messrs. Tucker deserve much credit for their liberality and consideration in providing these delightful entertainments. Besides leading the dry goods business of the State, they are not unmindful of those social recreations which give zest and enchantment to a visit to the Capital.

As usual, I find the Yarborough House comfortably filled with visitors from all portions of the State. You are sure to meet your friends there, and Dr. Blacknall has no superior in clever attention to his guests. He is making the Yarborough the great North Carolina headquarters.

Yours. E.

The Journal—What is Thought of It.

Since our connection with this paper we have never republished the favorable notices which our cotemporaries have from time to time seen fit to give us. We have been a little singular in this respect.

The recent change in the typographical appearance of the JOURNAL has called forth notices from many of our exchanges. Some have been mislaid, and of those retained we are compelled to omit many.

It is proper, perhaps, that we should acquaint our patrons with the opinion in which the JOURNAL is held. With this view, therefore, and with my warmest thanks to those who have expressed such kindly feelings towards us, and cheered us with words of encouragement, we publish the following notices, among the many which we have received:

From the Warrenton Gazette.

The Wilmington *Journal* comes to us with an entire new dress, and presents a neat appearance. Success to you, Major, and your enterprise.

From the Marion, (S. C.) Crescent.

THE DAILY JOURNAL

of Wilmington, N. C., came to us on Saturday in an entirely new dress. The *Journal* has always been a favorite with us, but it is daily earning a higher place in our esteem.

From the Sumter, (S. C.) News.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

This old and valued exchange makes its appearance in a new dress, presenting a clear and handsome appearance. We congratulate our friends of the *Journal*, and wish for them continued success.

From the Tarboro Enquirer.

The Wilmington *Journal*, certainly the best daily in the State, at least for the people of this section, has come out in a new dress. We miss the familiar face of our old friend, although the subject matter is as good as ever.

From the Camden, (S. C.) Journal.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* comes to us in an entire new dress, and is greatly improved in appearance. The *Journal* is one of our most valuable exchanges, and we are glad to see this evidence of its prosperity.

From the Petersburg Index.

The Wilmington *Journal* makes its appearance in new type and improved form—an evidence, we are pleased to see, of its increasing prosperity. It is one of the best of our Southern exchanges. Long may it flourish.

From the Rockingham Observer.

The Daily *Journal*, Wilmington, N. C., comes to us this week in a new dress. Also reduced to $8 per annum, whilst heretofore it was $10. May success attend its energetic proprietor.

From the Rutherford Vindicator.

The Wilmington *Journal* is one of the best dailies in the South, and has recently donned a new dress—complete from head to foot. Its management has proven a source of bountiful revenue to the proprietor, and it is deserved.

From the Carolina Eagle.

The Wilmington *Journal* appeared last week in a new dress. It continues to cry, "still they come,"—numerous subscriptions. We wish this paper the success it so much deserves.

From the Winston Sentinel.

The Wilmington *Journal* comes to us clothed in an entire new dress. The *Journal* is now one of the neatest, as well as one of the best papers in the State, and is well worthy the confidence and support of the Democratic-Conservative party of the State.

From the Pee Dee Herald.

The Daily *Journal*, Wilmington, N. C., J. A. Engelhard, Editor and proprietor, comes to us this week in a new dress, printed with entirely new type, and much improved in appearance, reduced $2 in price—being now $8 per annum. It deserves success, and will no doubt get it.

From the Marion (S. C.) Star.

DAILY JOURNAL.

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The Wilmington *Journal* comes to us with an entire new dress, and presents a neat appearance. Success to you, Major, and your enterprise.

From the Marion, (S. C.) Crescent.

THE DAILY JOURNAL

of Wilmington, N. C., came to us on Saturday in an entirely new dress. The *Journal* has always been a favorite with us, but it is daily earning a higher place in our esteem.

From the Sumter, (S. C.) News.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

This old and valued exchange makes its appearance in a new dress, presenting a clear and handsome appearance. We congratulate our friends of the *Journal*, and wish for them continued success.

From the Tarboro Enquirer.

The Wilmington *Journal*, certainly the best daily in the State, at least for the people of this section, has come out in a new dress. We miss the familiar face of our old friend, although the subject matter is as good as ever.

From the Camden, (S. C.) Journal.

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From the Petersburg Index.

The Wilmington *Journal* makes its appearance in new type and improved form—an evidence, we are pleased to see, of its increasing prosperity. It is one of the best of our Southern exchanges. Long may it flourish.

From the Rockingham Observer.

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From the Carolina Eagle.

The Wilmington *Journal* appeared last week in a new dress. It continues to cry, "still they come,"—numerous subscriptions. We wish this paper the success it so much deserves.

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The Wilmington *Journal* comes to us clothed in an entire new dress. The *Journal* is now one of the neatest, as well as one of the best papers in the State, and is well worthy the confidence and support of the Democratic-Conservative party of the State.

From the Pee Dee Herald.

The Daily *Journal*, Wilmington, N. C., J. A. Engelhard, Editor and proprietor, comes to us this week in a new dress, printed with entirely new type, and much improved in appearance, reduced $2 in price—being now $8 per annum. It deserves success, and will no doubt get it.

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The bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad to complete its road, and the bill to consolidate the Planter's and the Wilmington and Onslow railroads have been published in the JOURNAL.

There are several other local bills of considerable interest, which I have failed to get a look at.

It will thus be seen that our members have their hands full, and when it is recollected that those from other sections and counties have their own measures to press upon the attention of the Assembly, we are better able to appreciate the efforts of our immediate Representatives.

I had the pleasure to-day of visiting Professor Kerr's Laboratory and Geological Museum. It is really wonderful to see what a vast number of geological specimens he has collected, most of which are the productions of our own soil. Beginning with the fishes of our Eastern Sounds, and the marls of the Atlantic coast, through the iron and coal of the middle section to the vast and valuable mineral resources of the mountains, his cases are ladened, presenting at one view the prolific evidences of North Carolina's undeveloped wealth.

Upon the wall Professor Kerr is just completing a large Geological Map of the State upon the scale of a mile to two inches. When completed he will have it engraved to accompany his report. This will take a few weeks longer. Upon this special work we found our friend, Mrs. Cornelia Spencer, busily engaged. She is not better known to the people of the State as the authoress of "The Last Ninety Days of the War," than she is by her devotion to the interests of the University, to which she is bound by the ties of affection and pride.—Her father and brother, Doctor and Professor Phillips, are identified with the proudest history of that Institution.

This vast map will give a correct view of the geological resources of the State, and will prove of great benefit towards promoting immigration.

Professor Kerr is now in possession of letters asking for the information which e map will furnish. An official publication of this nature will do more than anything else to bring the advantages of our State to the attention of the world. We hope the delegates to the Agricultural Convention, which meets in Raleigh next week, will find time to visit his Museum.

The Dress Hop given last night in Tucker's Hall was a brilliant and delightful affair. Besides the belles of Raleigh, I noticed several from other portions of the State. The Messrs. Tucker deserve much credit for their liberality and consideration in providing these delightful entertainments. Besides leading the dry goods business of the State, they are not unmindful of those social recreations which give zest and enchantment to a visit to the Capital.

As usual, I find the Yarborough House comfortably filled with visitors from all portions of the State. You are sure to meet your friends there, and Dr. Blacknall has no superior in clever attention to his guests. He is making the Yarborough the great North Carolina headquarters.

Yours. E.

The Journal—What is Thought of It.

Since our connection with this paper we have never republished the favorable notices which our cotemporaries have from time to time seen fit to give us. We have been a little singular in this respect.

The recent change in the typographical appearance of the JOURNAL has called forth notices from many of our exchanges. Some have been mislaid, and of those retained we are compelled to omit many.

It is proper, perhaps, that we should acquaint our patrons with the opinion in which the JOURNAL is held. With this view, therefore, and with my warmest thanks to those who have expressed such kindly feelings towards us, and cheered us with words of encouragement, we publish the following notices, among the many which we have received:

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From the Pee Dee Herald.

The Daily *Journal*, Wilmington, N. C.,

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, the revenue bill was made the special order for Tuesday next at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Graham, of Alamance, introduced a bill to cure defects in the probate of deeds, in certain cases.

Mr. Cook, a bill concerning fines collected for school purposes.

The following bills passed their third readings:

The bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company to finish its road and to extend it to the Tennessee line

The bill to amend chapter 178, laws of 1868 '69.

The bill to incorporate Warren Lodge No. 101, A. Y. M., of Kenansville.

The bill to incorporate the Wateree Steamboat and Transportation Company.

The bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Atlantic Railroad Company.

The bill to incorporata the Cape Fear Towing and Coast Wrecking Company.—Passed second reading.

Mr. Flemming, a bill to regulate Insurance companies in North Carolina. Referred.

The bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Fayetteville Railroad Company, passed its second reading.

The bill to amend section 7, chapter 42, revised code, in regard to the entry of vacant lands, second reading, was proceeded with, and was rejected.

The special order—the bill for the relief of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., was considered, the bill being on its second reading. [The bill proposes to lend from the treasury to the company the sum of $235,000 to $240,000, at 8 per cent., for sixty days, to pay a loan of that amount secured by first mortgage bonds on the road, covering the entire value of the corporation, on which $4,100,000 cash has already been expended, on which loan thus secured the company is now paying seventeen per cent. interest, with an intimation from the holders of the mortgage bonds, that they will foreclose the mortgage unless the lorn be at once repaid; and giving the State possession of the mortgage bonds proposed to be taken up as security for the loan asked for.]

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the consideration of the bill was postponed till Thursday next at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6, 1872.

Mr. Kincaid presented a petition from the commissioners of Lincoln county endorsing the petition of the members of the bar of the 9th Judicial District, asking for the removal of Judge Logan; referred.

The amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Waring to the bill to amend the Constitution of the State that the Judges and other officers provided for by the bill shall hold their offices for life, applies only to Judges; the other officers to hold their offices as prescribed by law.

The bill to protect County Commissioners from imprisonment, was taken up and passed its third reading.

Senate bill to prevent the reckless destruction of deer was taken up. [Prevents hunting from the 1st January to the 15th of September in each year.] Passed second reading.

A message was received from the Senate insisting on its amendments to the bill for the collection of taxes, and asking for a committee of conference. The House agreed to the proposition raising a committee of conference.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The resolution impeaching G. W. Logan, Judge of the 9th Judicial District, for incompetency, being the special order for 11 o'clock, it was taken up.

After a lengthy and very interesting debate, on motion of Mr. Sparrow, the further consideration of the matter was postponed until Monday 11:30 a. m.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 8.

Mr. Lehman introduced a bill to prevent cruelty to animals. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the rules were suspended, and the bill to incorporate the Old North State Insurance Company, was put upon its passage. The bill passed its second and third readings.

The bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Towing and Atlantic Coast Wrecking Company passed its third reading.

Mr. Cowles introduced a bill to amend an act to pay expenses incurred by counties for idiots and lunatics in certain cases. Referred.

The bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Fayetteville Railroad Company, passed its third reading.

Mr. Skinner introduced a bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Skinner, the rules were suspended, and the bill was put upon its several readings.

The bill to amend the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, in relation to executions, passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Flemming introduces a resolution to provide for the appointment of a committee of three Senators to consider the State debt, a id to consult with State creditors, its compromise, &c., and to report to the next General Assembly.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, moved to refer the resolution to a select committee of three members of the Senate. Prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, the rules were suspended and the bill supplemental to an act concerning the Insane Asylum was put upon its passage. [The bill proposes to authorize sending insane persons to asylums outside the State where such persons' estates are sufficient to bear the necessary expense, under certain restrictions—to relieve such persons from the operation of the general commitment provisory of chapter 67, laws af 1868-'69.] The bill passed its several readings.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, introduced the following bill which was referred to the Committee on Finance;

An act to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the State in relation to the public debt.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, (three fifths of the whole members of each House concurring), that the following amendment of the Constitution of this State; as an additional section of article V., be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, after the same shall have been agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly at the next session, pursuant to the provisions of the thirteenth article thereof, sec. 2, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be annually assessed and collected in the same manner as the State revenue may be assessed and collected, a tax of two mills upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, to be applied as follows, to wit: The fund so created shall be kept separate and shall annually, on the 1st day of January, be apportioned and paid over, *pro rata*, upon all such State indebtedness other than special tax bonds and unconstitutional bonds, as may for that purpose be presented by the holders of the same, to be entered as credits upon and to that extent in extinguishment of the principal of said indebtedness.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the bill to amend sections 2 and 3, chapter 283, laws of 1870-71, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

The bill to amend section 7, chapter 237, laws 1868-'69, passed its second reading.

The resolution in relation to the refunding by the United States of the tax levied on raw cotton passed its second reading.

The bill to amend chapter 11, Code of Civil Procedure, passed its second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 8th, 1872.

Mr. Brooks presented a petition from certain citizens of Brunswick county asking the passage of a prohibitory liquor law; referred.

Mr. Justice presented a petition from certain citizens of Rutherford and Cleaveland counties asking for the formation of a new county; referred.

Mr. Ashe presented a petition from certain citizens of the State relative to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad; asks the State to relinquish her claims on the road by reason of the issue of special tax bonds. Referred.

Mr. Sparrow, from the select committee appointed to examine into the authenticity of the Latta letter, read sometime since by G. L. Mabson, colored, member from New Hanover, submitted a report. In presenting the report, Mr. Sparrow said that he thought it proper to say that the committee had simply confined themselves to the investigation of the authenticity of the letter in question, and had not gone into the examination of the alleged facts embraced in it. All the evidence elicited went to show most conclusively, that the letter was a forgery from beginning to end, and though the resolution under which the committee acted did not authorize them to examine the alleged facts set forth, yet he thought it proper to say that all the evidence went to show that they had no foundation in truth. Both Latta and his wife swore they had not been whipped, that Mr. Strudwick had never been to their house, that neither could read or write, and that they had never heard of the letter until sometime after it was read in the House. The evidence summed up proved that the letter was a forgery and the alleged facts all false.

On motion of Mabson, col., the report was made special order for Thursday next at 11½ a. m.

By Mr. Smith, of Anson: A bill to amend the act to restore and reinstate the records of courts destroyed by fire, or otherwise, during the late war; referred.

Mr. Ashe presented a petition from certain citizens of the State, asking that each township in the State be allowed to annually vote on the license system; referred.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the bill abolishing the office of Supreme Court Reporter and placing the duties on the Attorney General, was taken up.

After some little discussion the bill passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 52, nays 39.

The resolution impeaching G. W. Logan, Judge of the 9th District, being the special order for 11:30, it was taken up and considered.

Mr. Waring took the floor in advocacy of the resolution. He said that so much had been said on the matter, that he felt reluctant to say anything, and were it not for the fact that he was the representative of the people seeking for relief in this matter, he would remain silent. But under the peculiar circumstances, he felt he would be recreant to his sacred duties if he did not lift his voice to procure them relief from oppression and injustice at the hands of an incompetent officer, who held in his hands their lives and liberties and property. He would not waste time by refuting the flimsy and puerile arguments which gentlemen had urged against this measure. Mr. Waring continued in an able and elaborate speech, showing that not only the best interests of his own immediate constituents required the adoption of this measure, but it involved that of the entire State. He entered into minute analysis of the evidence elicited in the matter, and argued that there was not and could not be any objection, constitutional or otherwise, to the adoption of this resolution, and in support of his argument cited a number of authorities and precedents.

In the course of his remarks Mr. W. said that during the meeting of the Republican Convention which met in this city in 1868 and nominated Judge Logan, his (Logan's) ability was discussed in a quiet way and in order to soothe all objections it was agreed that an able Solicitor should be elected to assist him in the discharge of his duties, &c., &c.

Mr. Houston also favored the resolution and in remarks of length urged its adoption.

Mr. Robinson was opposed to the resolution for various reasons. Here was a judicial officer sought to be impeached because he did not come up to the standard prescribed by lawyers of his circuit, after being on the bench for four years. Contrast the offences of Judges Logan and Pearson. The latter, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, had failed to assert the right of the great writ of *habeas corpus* when W. W. Holden made his crusade against the liberties of the people of the State. Did not Judge Pearson suffer citizens of the State to be thrust into dungeons and hung up by the necks like dogs, and have we had any memorials asking for his impeachment? He had been told by some friends of the legal profession that the Bar, as a general thing, grew very weak in the knees when the impeachment of Judge Pearson was mentioned. Take the case of Judge Watts, a man to whose pockets are traced $5,000 in bonds, the fruits of a blackmailing suit.—Have the members of the 6th Judicial District petitioned for his removal? Not at all. Mr. R. then averted to the character and career of Judge Tourgee. He did not see how the Legislature could consistently pass over these arch offenders and take up a mental one, a quiet whom was only a charge of incapacity urged. Judge Logan is prominently connected with certain affairs, which will certainly have an overshadowing influence in the campaign of 1872. Gentlemen may say it is the duty of the House to put on trial any officer when the evidence is *strong enough to make a case*. But, sir, outside of the mere question of consistency and principle we must ask is it politic to take up this man for a seemingly trivial offence and pass over the great and overshadowing crimes committed by the Chief Justice and others. He asserted that whether or not the charge against Judge Logan comes within the purview of the statute the minds of the people of the North could not be disabused of the impression that he was a martyr and sacrificed because of his prominency in investigating Ku-Klux outrages in his section of the State. The petition is signed by men of both parties, but the Republicans, to a man, will raise the cry of persecution and the people will share in the belief that he is impeached for bringing criminals to justice.

Mr. Strudwick hoped the resolution would pass. He said that this was a matter to be considered on its merits and he did not see how this House could consistently, with its sacred duty, pass this measure by simply because other offenders had escaped. A case had already been made out, and it was the duty of this House to give it a calm and dispassionate consideration, &c.

Mr. Welsh again gave his reasons for opposing the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Waring, the previous question was called.

The yeas and nays were called and the resolution failed by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ashe, Broadfoot, Currie, Dunham, Gore, Gulick, Henderson, Houston, Jones of Caldwell, Kelly of Moore, Kincaid, Luckey, Martin, McAfee, McNeill, Mills, Regan, Scott, Smith of Anson, Sparrow, Standford, Strudwick, Waring.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Atwater, Bean, Brooks, Brown, Bryant, of Halifax, Bryan, of Jones, Bunn, Buxton, Cawthorn, Carson, Clinard, Collis,

Constitutional Amendments.

(Extracts from the proceedings of the House, Thursday, Jan. 5th.)

The senate bill to amend constitution of the State, being the special order for this hour was taken up and read.

Mr. Ashe offered an amendment to decrease the number of Supreme Court Judges from five on and after the first day of November, 1876.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, opposed the amendment. He argued that the committee had thoroughly discussed this matter, and their object was to leave the court as it is at present organized until a re-election or vacancy should occur by reason of death or resignation.

Mr. McAfee moved to amend the amendment by saying the proposed decrease of Judges shall take place as soon as the people ratify these amendments to the Constitution: lost.

Mr. Ashe said he regretted feeling obliged to offer any amendment to this bill. A committee had doubtless been prepared with care, and with all the care that the committee, composed of perhaps the best material in either House, could bestow upon such a grave and important subject. But the best of us are liable to error. He conceived that the proposed amendment was open to objection, and objection. It proposed to strike out the clause in the Constitution with reference to the composition of the Supreme Court and to insert these words: "The Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice and two associates, provided that it shall not apply to the Justices during their present term of office unless by death, &c."

He supposed the change to be made. In 1873 what will be the composition of the court? The answer is "one Chief Justice and four Associates." But why, why do you say so? Is there anything in the constitution on the subject? If the proviso has the effect indeed, the only clause in the constitution regarding the Supreme Court will not apply to the present Court, and there will be no constitutional provision with reference to composition. What authority will there be for the court to consist of four associates—none whatever. The present clause abolishes the four associates, this alters and strikes it out. His amendment confines it in, while this provides for the composition of the court during the continuance of the present incumbents and afterwards. If the committee provides for the composition of the court after the expiration of the term of present incumbents, and not during their term. So there would be no case in the constitution defining what shall be the court during that period.—It is on the supposition that the proviso abolishes the object desired. But what if the proviso? that the clause defining the court shall not apply to the Justices!? It does not apply to the *Justices anywhere*—it refers to the COURT. But the Constitution will read, "This clause shall not apply to Justices [composition of the Court] during their *present* term of office, unless," &c. Then is "their present term of office?"—Will it be in 1880, in 1890, or when? Why assume that the "present term" will be applicable in 1874, and not in 1880. The present term of office will be whenever that case happens to be read.

Mr. Ashe suggested these matters to show that the proposed alteration is defective. His amendment cured these defects. In his opinion there were other amendments that should be made to cure radical defects in the bill and in the Constitution. After some little debate, Mr. Ashe's amendment was put to a vote and lost.

Prices of Cotton.

We have been frequently asked (says the *Herald of Commerce*, of Saturday,) to give the prices of cotton for some past period, and it is evident that a table setting forth the highest and lowest points reached by a great staple during a series of years would possess no little interest for a large circle of readers. We have therefore compiled with much care the annexed exhibit, embracing from 1825 to the close of the current year, giving the lowest and highest quotations of Middling Cotton in this market during the twelve months ending December 31st, in each of the periods named. The lowest point it has reached for fifty years was in the spring of 1845. We recollect the date most distinctly, as a gentleman living in New England had sent $4,000 to his credit in a Southern bank. He came to the writer and asked how it could be made available at his home. He could not buy a bill of exchange except at a high rate, and the bank notes were at a considerable discount. We suggested the purchase of cotton as a remittance, remarking that it was lower than it ever had been before, or ever would be again, in our time. He made the purchase at or about six cents a pound, shipped it North, where it sold soon after arrival at or near nine cents a pound, thus more than doubling his capital. He is not living now, or we would take this occasion to remind him that he never said "Thank you" for the advice that delivered him from his dilemma.

Lowest Year.	price.	Highest price.	Lowest Year.	price.	Highest price.
1825	13	27	1839	6	11
1826	9	14	1850	11	14
1827	9	11	1851	8	14
1828	8	10	1852	8	10
1829	8	10	1853	10	11
1830	8	10	1854	8	10
1831	7	11	1855	7	11
1832	9	13	1856	9	13
1833	9	15	1857	9	13
1834	10	15	1858	9	13
1835	11	18	1859	11	12
1836	11	18	1860	10	11
1837	10	11	1861	11	28
1838	9	11	1862	20	88
1839	6	11	1863	54	88
1840	7	14	1864	72	1.90
1841	7	11	1865	33	1.22
1842	9	14	1866	32	52
1843	9	14	1867	15½	36
1844	9	14	1868	16	33
1845	9	12	1869	25	35
1846	9	12	1870	15	25½
1847	10	11	1871	14½	21¼
1848	9	11			

Century of European Progress.

A Berlin paper, with a weakness for figures, publishes some curious comparisons of the condition of Europe at the present time with its condition a hundred years ago. Europe now has 300,000,000 of inhabitants; then it had about 60,000,000. The six principal powers of Europe now are four-fifths of its population, as follows: Russia 71,000,000, Germany 40,000,000, France 36,500,000, Austro-Hungary 36,000,000, Great Britain 32,000,000, Italy 26,500,000. A hundred years ago the five great powers had but half the total population. This was before the partition of Poland.

STATE NEWS.

No small pox in Newbern now.

Corn retails at 40 cents a bushel in Henderson county and land sells from $1 to $2 an acre.

Albert Hicks, colored, shot and killed Samuel Pool, his father-in-law, in Craven county, on Thursday last. Hicks has been arrested and is now in jail at Newbern, awaiting the inquest verdict.

FIRE—LOSS ABOUT $10,000.—At about seven minutes to 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, a fire broke out in the store occupied by Mr. W. H. Bray, on Broad street, near Hancock.

Owing to the contiguity of other buildings, the fire spread rapidly, and soon enveloped the buildings on either side. The residence of Mrs. Cutler, on the east side, was totally consumed, and the store and dwelling owned by Mr. John Hutchinson, on the west side, shared the same fate.

A young man, named Smith, clerk for Mr. Bray, was sleeping in the building in the rear of the store, and was made aware of the danger only in time to save his life.

The family of Mr. West Styron, residing in Mrs. Cutler's house, had but just time to escape from the building with a portion of their property before it was in flames.

The store and dwelling owned by Mr. Hutchinson was at the time unoccupied, but contained many household and other goods therein stored.

Mrs. Cutler's loss is about $3,000.

Mr. Bray's loss is about $1,000, insured for $2,000. Mr. Bray had but just commenced business, and recently purchased the property. His, like the other cases, is peculiarly hard.

Mr. Hutchinson's loss is about $2,500; no insurance.—Newbern *Times*.

EXPORT TABLE.

Statement of the Principal Articles of Produce exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the year ending 31st December, 1871, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with those for the years 1869-'70.

ARTICLES.		1869.	1870.	1871.	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	39,970	4,376	5,428	New York.
Rosin	"	315,791	16,986	31,288	
Tar	"	7,378	1,693	1,485	
Crude Turp.	"	4,956	1,692	2,082	
Pitch	"	505	646	1,488	
Cotton, bales		3,280	1,017	2,015	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	26,317	5,040	9,082	
Cotton Sheeting	pcs.	4,961	1,672	2,345	
Domestics	"	35,820	7,000	15,672	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,404,151	1,665,762	3,511,068	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	4,500,000	10,000	2,000,000	
Shingles	"	2,063,775	2,000	2,000	
Timber	"	4,500	63,000	3,238,000	
Staves	"	878,000	32,220	3,238,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	5,428	15,441	24	Boston.
Rosin	"	1,857	163	24	
Tar	"	88	72,786	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,990	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	24	24	24	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Baltimore.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Kennebunk, Me.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Richmond, Va.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Georgetown, D. C.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	New London, Conn.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Providence, R. I.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Waldboro', Me.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rockfort, Me.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Washington, D. C.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bath, Me.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Fall River, Mass.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Alexandria, Va.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	New Bedf'rd. Mass.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Quantico Creek.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Newburyp't.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Jersey City.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total, 1871.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total, 1870.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total 1869.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	

COASTWISE.

EXPORT TABLE—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.		1869.	1870.	1871.	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Grenada.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Constradt.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Surinam.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	St. Domingo.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Bermuda.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Berbice.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Cuba.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total. 1871.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total. 1870.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total 1869.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Rough Rice	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, P. T.	feet.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Shingles	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Timber	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	

FOREIGN—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.		1869.	1870.	1871.	
Spirits Turp.	bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Amsterdam.
Rosin	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tar	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Crude Turp.	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Pitch	"	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton, bales		1,000	1,000	1,000	
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Domestics	pcs.	1,000

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1872.

Abridged from the Carolinian.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.

Mr. Dargan asked and obtained leave to record his voice on the bill to alter the Constitution. He voted aye.

Mr. Dargan introduced a bill to amend the bastardly act. Gives Justices of the Peace original jurisdiction, and declares bastardy a misdemeanor. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill to amend the act prescribing salaries and fees, so as to allow only sixty cents for executing summons and complaint, being on its second reading, and adversely reported upon it was, on motion of Mr. Cowles, laid on the table.

Bill to enable the W., C. & R. R. Co. to extend its road to the Tennessee line, being on its second reading, it was, on motion of Mr. Whitesides, made the special order for Friday next, at 12 o'clock.

The bill to confer cumulative suffrage upon the voters of the city of Wilmington coming up, it was, on motion of Mr. Brogden, postponed until Monday next.

Bill to repeal Chapter 227, Laws of 1869-'70, in regard to the taking of depositions, re-enacting the provisions of the Revised Code on the subject, being on its third reading, it was, on motion of Mr. Gilmer, amended so as to make it clear that there was no change in the mode of taking the deposition of non-residents. As amended, it passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, the rules were suspended in order to take up the bill in relation to extending the time for collecting and settling county taxes, as amended by the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The amendment of the House to the joint resolution of inquiry into the lease of the N. C. R. R. to the Richmond and Danville Railroad, transmitted as above—the amendment substituting a member of the Senate and two members of the House for the Fraud Commission, to investigate the matters of the lease of the road—gave rise to considerable discutsion.

The Senate then adjourned without a vote until 7 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEENESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, introduced a resolution in favor of defaulting sheriffs. [Relieves all sheriffs who have paid their taxes from penalty incurred by reason of failure to settle within the time prescribed by law, excepts costs. Reporter.] Calendar.

Mr. Bear introduced a bill relative to the Judges of Probate. Referred.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill to incorporate the Carolina Narrow Gauge railroad company. Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The resolution impeaching Judge G. W. Logan being special order was taken up.

Mr. Dudley moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The yeas and nays were called and the motion did not prevail by the following vote: Yeas 32, nays 43.

Mr. Waring moved that the resolution be be postponed until Saturday next at 11 o'clock. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, a bill to incorporate the University Institute at Rocky Mount, was taken up.

University Institute was stricken out and Rocky Mount College inserted; passed third reading.

Senate bill relative to county officers, passed third reading.

Senate bill to allow the transfer of causes pending in the late Courts of Equity, to the Superior Court, passed third reading.

Senate bill relative to fugitives from justice, passed third reading.

Senate bill to amend section 303, Code of Civil Procedure, passed third reading.

Senate bill to authorize the State Treasurer to pay costs in suits where the State appeals or sues out writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, passed third reading.

House bill to incorporate the Wilmington Mutual Insurance Company, passed second and third readings.

Senate bill in relation to certain vacant lands, (abolishes the office of Agent for the collection of Cherokee bonds) was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill to re-enact section 6, chapter 102, Revised Code, relative to printing reports of Supreme Court, passed second reading.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4.

Mr. Mauney, from the joint committee on Printing, submitted a report, contracting with John C. Syme to do the public printing. To measure by the quadrate em, and to receive seventy-five cents per thousand by that measurement for plain work, and one dollar and fifty cents for rule and figure work, measured in the same way. No material changes in prices heretofore paid for press work and binding.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The joint resolution of enquiry into the matter of the lease of the N. C. R. R.

The question being the motion of Mr. Worth, that the number of the commission be increased to eight, it was agreed to.

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Gilmer, to concur in the amendment of the House, the Senate concurred—ayes 20; nays 9.

Bill to provide for the support of the Insane Asylum, unfinished business coming up,

On motion of Mr. Graham, of Orange, the bill was recommitted, with instructions to report whether there cannot be retrenchment.

Bill to validate the revision of jury lists, passed third reading.

Bill to punish the procuring of goods under false pretenses, passed third reading.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Moore, concurred in the amendment to the bill changing the time of holding the Courts in the third Judicial District; the others were appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. Norment, the rules were suspended, and the resolution authorizing the Governor to offer an additional reward for the capture of the Robeson county outlaws, dean or alive, was taken up.

The resolution failed to pass the second reading.

Joint resolution authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the murderers of Herring and Stephens, laid on the table.

Mr. Worth moved that the report of the Committee on Printing be accepted. The Senate refused to accept—ayes 9, nays 24.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1872.

Mr. Waring presented a memorial from the County Commissioners of Mecklenburg, endorsing the memorial of the bar of the Ninth Judicial District, asking for the removal of Judge G. W. Logan, also the proceedings of the public meeting of the citizens of the same county upon the subject.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Lillington, in Harnett county. Referred.

Mr. Sparrow introduced a bill to amend chapter 12, section 1, Revised Code, relative to bastards. Referred.

Also, a bill to amend chapter 85, section 32, Revised Code, concerning pilots. Referred.

Mr. Gore introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of Pleasant Plains church, in Columbus county.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to construct a toll bridge across Cape Fear river at Lillington, Harnett county. Referred.

A bill to provide for the collection of taxes by the State and the several counties of the State, being special order, was read.

The amendments of the Senate were read and House refused to concur.

House bill to abolish the office of State Geologist, being special order, was read.

Mr. Sparrow moved that the bill be postponed until Tuesday next. Carried.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, moved that the rules be suspended to consider a House resolution in favor of defaulting Sheriffs.—Carried.

The resolution passed second reading.

Senate bill to incorporate the Wilmington Library Association passed second reading.

Mr. Ashe introduced a bill to incorporate Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias. Referred.

Mr. Ashe introduced a resolution allowing pages $3 *per diem*. Referred.

The rules were suspended, and a bill to protect Commissioners of counties from imprisonment, was read.

Mr. Mills stated that Burke county owed seventy or eighty thousand dollars. That county has been sued, and writs of mandamus have issued to compel the County Commissioners to levy a tax to pay the county debt. His county tax last year was nearly $5 on the $100 worth of property.—If something is not done to relieve the Commissioners, they will be compelled to lay this year a tax of $19 on the $100 worth of property. This bill is to protect the Commissioners from imprisonment for a failure to lay a tax to pay the debt.

The bill passed its second reading.

Senate resolution in favor of Hon. J. M. Cloud, Judge of the 8th judicial district, passed second and third readings.

Senate bill to re-enact section 6, chapter 102, Revised Code, relative to Supreme Court Reports, was read.

An amendment was adopted, requiring the party to whom the printing is let, to give bond for the faithful performance of his duty.

The bill passed third reading by the following vote: Yeas 40; nays 39.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5.

Mr. McClammy introduced a bill to incorporate the bank of New Hanover. Referred.

Messages were received from the House transmitting sundry engrossed bills, &c.

A message was also received refusing to concur in the Senate amendments to the bill to provide for the collection of taxes.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved the Senate insist upon its amendments, and propose a committee of conference. Adopted.

The bill to amend chap. 178, laws of 1868-'69, passed its second reading.

The bill to promote immigration and the material interests of the State, being the special order for 11 o'clock, was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Gilmer said the bill was a most important one, embracing most of the material features of the plan adopted by the States of Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, &c., but as several senators who take an interest in the measure were absent, he did not propose to urge the bill on its passage, desiring merely the adoption of the committee's amendment, and then he would propose to print and make the bill the special order for 12 o'clock Monday next. The amendment was adopted, and the order made as suggested.

Mr. Cook introduced a bill concerning constables. Referred.

The following message, &c., were received from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, N. C., Jan'y 5th, 1872.

To Hon'l. E. J. Warren,
President of the Senate:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution adopted by the honorable body over which you preside, on the 21st December, 1871, calling upon me for such information as I may have concerning the capture, removal and detention of Charles Blanton, A. E. Warren and William Lowery, citizens of Cleaveland county, by soldiers of the U. S. Army, without warrant of law, &c., &c. Said resolution was transmitted to me on Friday the 22d December, just upon the eve of an adjournment, and before I had time to reply thereto, the Senate had adjourned to the 2d of January; this therefore, is the first opportunity I have had to respond.

I now have the honor to transmit herewith a communication received by this Department from the Attorney General of the U. S., bearing date 26th December, 1871.

The only information I have received on the subject of the arrest of citizens of Cleaveland, in addition to the above from the Attorney General and that contained in my special message of the 28th of November, was a verbal statement made by Lee M. McAfee, Esq., a member of the House of Representatives, on the same day and before the special message above alluded to was transmitted to your honorable body. Mr. McAfee's statement was the same in substance as that contained in the communication or memorial from certain officials or citizens of Cleaveland county, which I apprised you had been forwarded by me to the President of the United States.

I have the honor to be,
Very Respectfully,
Your ob't. Serv't,
TOD R. CALDWELL,
Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1871.

His Excellency. Tod R. Caldwell, Raleigh, N. C.

SIR: On the first instant the President referred to me, for investigation, a memorial endorsed by you, from certain officials and citizens of the county of Cleveland, North Carolina, complaining of the arrest and imprisonment of one Allen Bettis, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of that county.

I have made investigation, and learn that Bettis was arrested by the military upon overwhelming proof of his connection with the Ku-Klux Klan in York county, South Carolina. At the time of his arrest it was supposed by the officer that he was a citizen of South Carolina; but it was afterwards learned that he lived in Cleaveland, North Carolina, and very near the State line. On the 24th of November last, he was turned over to the United States Marshal, and by the Marshal taken before Samuel T. Poinier, United States Commissioner, and released by the Commissioner on giving bail to appear before the United States Circuit Court for South Carolina, and answer to any indictment that might be preferred against him for violation of the enforcement acts of Congress.

It thus appears that no law has been violated by the United States authorities in the case of Mr. Bettis, and that he is held to answer a regular accusation of crime.

The statement of the memorialists that Bettis is willing to be tried by his peers in his own State, and claims that he, in justice, should be tried in his own State, is entirely inapplicable to the facts. His alleged offences having been committed in South Carolina, he is triable for them in that State only.

The memorialists probably conceived, that, under the enforcement law, no arrest could be made by the military outside of the district in which the *habeas corpus* is suspended. You will perceive, however, by the examination of section third of the act of April 20th, 1871, that the right to employ the military in making arrests is not limited to such district. In the present case, the President being authorized to use the military for the suppression of the unlawful combination in South Carolina, a member of such a combination in that State is not protected from military arrest by getting over the State line. Mr. Betts has been delivered to the marshal of the proper district to be dealt with according to law; which is exactly what the third section directs to be done. The proper district is that in which the alleged offences were committed.

Very respectfully,
A. T. AKERMAN,
Attorney General.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said as the response of the Governor had no relation, whatever, to the subject of enquiry, he moved to lay the papers on the table.

Mr. Brogden said they contained all the information the Governor had.

Mr. Dargan concurred with Mr. Graham. No response whatever had been made to the enquiry of the Senate in regard to the seizure and detention of three citizens of Cleveland by troops from another State. If this condition of things was to exist there was no safety for any man.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, complained that instead of the information asked for, the Governor had undertaken to thrust upon the Senate the opinion of an Attorney General who had been kicked out of an office he was unfit for and had disgraced, with the universal consent of the people of the United States. There was now another Attorney-General in office, and he may take a different view of the matter.

Mr. Gilmer supposed this was but a temporary disposal of the papers which was proposed. He hoped the Senate would at the proper time give this matter due consideration, for it contained a doctrine seemingly endorsed by the Governor, and from this man Akerman, which, if held to be law, good-bye to liberty in America.

The motion to table was lost.

The bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company to complete its road and to extend it to the Tennessee line, passed its second reading.

Mr. Brown moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the resolution in regard to additional rewards for the Lowry outlaws. The Senate refused to reconsider.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting an additional report of the commission to settle the affairs of the Western Division of the W. N. C. R. R. Co. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to incorporate Warren Lodge, F. & A. M., of Kenansville, passed its second reading.

Also, the bill to incorporate the Wateree Steamboat and Transportation Company.

Also the Wilmington and Atlantic Steamboat Company.

The bill to ratify sales of real estate made for partition, where such sales were irregularly made, passed its second reading.

By leave, Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, introduced a bill to facilitate the capture of the Robeson outlaws.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 5.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, introduced a bill to abolish the office of Supreme Court Reporter and for other purposes; referred.

Senate bill to incorporate the Wilmington Library Association passed third reading.

By Mr. Sparrow: A bill to enable three or more persons to organize corporations; referred.

Senate bill to amend constitution of the State, being the special order for this hour, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Luckey, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

By Mr. Durham: A bill to incorporate the Wilson Collegiate Institute; referred.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the resolution in favor of delinquent sheriffs was taken up and referred to the finance committee.

BACHELOR BROWN'S COURTSHIP.

Richard Brown had lived a bachelor for forty years, and declared his intention of continuing in the state of single blessedness for the remainder of his life—greatly to the satisfaction of his relatives, the Hinkles, with whom he resided; for, be it known, uncle Richard was worth a cool half a million, and the Hinkles were his only living relations; and, unless, as Mrs. Hinkle said, some "nasty charity" came in for his property, who should he leave it to but to his own cousins or their children?

Hopeful as poor humanity is of longevity, Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle scarcely expected to survive their cousin, who was their junior by ten years; but Adelaide, and Rose, and Charles, and William, might in all probability be his heirs, and to this end the parents labored. Uncle Richard had the best room in the house, the best chair, the most particular consideration. His wishes were all deferred to, and his advice taken on every occasion; and he actually came to be loved; for, with all his quaint, old fashioned ways, and his habit of sitting utterly silent, as though he had been deaf and dumb, he was a loveable man. Matters progressed smoothly enough until it was hable and not hypocrisy which made Cousin Richard actually master of the house.

He was very obliging—wonderfully so, in most respects. He would attend to anybody for anybody; match ribbons when nobody else would; escort girls to a place of amusement; go dutifully to church with their mamma; attend to marketing and the posting of letters and the gas metre and the turning off of the water in frosty weather. He was always ready to search the house with a poker at the dead of the night, when any one "heard a noise."

He went to the dentist with people who wanted their teeth drawn, and always seemed to have sugar-plums in his pocket. But one thing Cousin Richard would not do and that was to exhibit the least sign of politeness to lady-visitors.

He never saw any one home. He never even spent the evening in their company. He invariably shut himself up in his own room, and had his tea there, when one of these individuals was reported to be in the house; and when traveling, had been known in the train to shut his eyes tight when a young lady entered, and remain with them closed until she had left the carriage. As a general thing, indeed, he always chose a carriage where he need not be intruded upon.

"It was just as well, after all," said Mrs. Hinkle, but it was not quite so agreeable to Mr. H. when he found the pleasant task of "seeing Miss Smith or Miss Jones home" imposed upon himself. He argued that such duties were cousin Dick's, though he never told him so. It would not have been pleasant to provoke him, and if anything could have offended Bachelor Brown mortally, it would have been to insist upon his offering any gallant attentions to the softer sex.

However, a day came at last which set the household in commotion.

Miss Amanda Dove had been invited to spend a week with the Hinkles, and Miss Dove, being a stranger, was to wait at the station until some one came for her in a carriage.

The Hinkles resided some miles out of town, and had not occupied their residence for many months, so that people had not always been properly directed by their neighbors.

It was decided that Mr. Hinkle should escort Miss Dove, but before the day of the arrival, business had called that gentleman to Sheffield. Moreover, Mrs. Hinkle had the influenza, and the two boys were at boarding school. No one was to be found to drive, and neither Rose nor Adelaide could handle the reins. Miss Dove was to come at nine, and what would she think of them if no one was to come for her?

"Indeed," said Mrs. Hinkle, "it would be shocking treatment for the dear girl. I must ask your cousin Richard."

"You never care, ma," said Rose, aghast.

"In such a care, you know —— said Mrs. Hinkle.

"He'll not do it," said Adelaide.

"Of course not," said Rose.

Mrs. Hinkle shook her head.

"I fear he will not," she said; and assuming an expression which would have done credit to Joan of Arc, mounted the stairs to Cousin Richard's study.

"Are you busy, Richard," she asked, as she entered.

"Not at all; sit down," said Bachelor Brown."

"You see how ill I am," said Mrs. Hinkle; "I can hardly hold up my head, much less drive, and Mr. Hinkle is away, and the boys too, and no one can handle the reins, and ——"

"Well," said Bachelor Brown.

"And there is poor Miss Dove at the station, with her trunk by this time," said Mrs. Hinkle with a gasp.

"Ah!" said Bachelor Brown; "what a pity!"

Mrs. Hinkle felt she had not begun yet. Bachelor Brown could not understand what she wanted.

"It's a favor—a great favor to ask, I know," she said; "but couldn't you, just for once, do it?"

"Do what, Maria?" asked Bachelor Brown.

"Go for her," said Mrs. Hinkle.

"For Miss Dove?"

"Yes."

"Oh, dear no!" said Cousin Richard.

"But ——," began Mrs. Hinkle.

"Marm," said the old bachelor, "young ladies—my little cousins excepted—are my abomination. An affected, conceited, absurd set of creatures. I never had anything to do with 'em, and I never will. No doubt she is capable of finding her way here; they all appear to be. I shan't go for her."

Mrs. Hinkle retreated.

"What will she think of us?" she said, sobbing.

"Don't cry," said Bachelor Brown. "I'll see if any of the hands at Oats' place can drive over for her."

And out he went; but all the hands on Oats' place were busy with the hay, which stood in danger of a coming shower. Richard returned without the least success.

"A shower, too," said Rose. "Poor dear Amanda; I'll try what I can do with my cousin."

And in the study she spent an hour, teasing and worrying, without effect.

"Let her 'get lost,'" said Bachelor Brown. "No doubt she'd like it. And as for her trunk, why can't girls travel with a portmanteau as we do?"

And Rose departed pouting. She found Adelaide in an extremely merry mood.

"Don't laugh," she said; "think of poor Amanda."

"I am thinking of her," said Adelaide; "and Cousin Dick shall go. I'll tell a fib."

"For shame," said Rose.

"One ought to make some sacrifice for a friend," said Adelaide. "I'll tell him she's a child. He's always good to children."

"It will never do," said Mrs. Hinkle; he'll never forgive you."

But Adelaide ran up to her cousin's study, and burst in with an exceedingly theatrical laugh.

"What a mistake," she said; "and so stupid in them all. You think Amanda is a grown young lady, don't you?"

"Isn't she?" asked the bachelor.

"As if a child of nine years could be!" said Adelaide. "Poor little thing!"

"Poor little thing, indeed!" said the old bachelor, hurrying on his coat and hat. "Bless me, why didn't you mention it? Poor little soul!"

And in a few minutes the light wagonette was driven down the road, and the Hinkles stood looking after it.

"I'm half frightened," said Rose.

"So am I," said Adelaide. "But its done, and cannot be helped now. I'll manage to coax him to forgive me, and it wouldn't do to leave a friend in such a position, you know, and I didn't say she was a child."

Meanwhile Bachelor Brown drove to the station. It was a long drive over a bad road, but he kept on his way very cheerfully. He was extremely fond of children.

When, on reaching the station, he saw no sign of her presence, he grew alarmed. If she had been lost through his neglect, he could never forgive himself. He ran his fingers through his curly hair, and peeped into the ladies waiting room. Only a very fine, ful-grown young woman sat there, and he retreated. The woman who waited in the apartment came out of her nook with a courtesy, as she saw him, and he addressed her:

"Have you seen a little girl waiting for some one?"

"No, sir," said the woman. "There were two come down, but they are gone."

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" said Bachelor Brown; "I hope there's no mistake. It's a little Miss Dove, and if the dear little soul has gone astray, I'm entirely to blame. Please make inquiries,—there's a good woman!"

As he uttered these words to the full-grown young lady in the waiting-room, she was seen to blush violently and arise.

"I'm Amanda Dove," she said, "and I expected some one from Mr. Hinkle's."

Bachelor Brown stood aghast. He had spoken of this lady as a "dear little thing," and his face also turned scarlet.

"I—beg your pardon, ma'am," he began. "I expected to find a little girl—I would'nt have used such expressions for the world—I——"

"Is this your trunk," ma'am?" said Bachelor Brown, in a hurry.

"Yes, sir," said the lady, looking down.

And in a few moments the two were driving toward the Hinkle country seat. Never had Bachelor Brown found himself so close to any young lady, save his cousins, before. He was wofully confused, but somehow he liked it. How pretty she was he thought! How pink and white, how golden her hair was. How the blue ribbons of her bonnet set it off. Then he began to wonder what she thought of him. Wondering thus he forgot the road, and suddenly found that he had lost himself.

To add to the dilemma, the storm which had been threatening for hours burst at the very moment when Bachelor Brown found it impossible to tell whether the left road or the right road led homeward; and the horse was afraid of lightning, and grew restive. Mr. Amanda Dove was afraid of lightning also. She gave a little scream, and clung to Bachelor Brown's coat sleeve.

Bachelor Brown looked down at her. It was such a soft, plump hand. Her eyes were so round and blue in her terror, that he forgot she was a young lady.

"I'll take care of you," he said: a flash of lightning, a roar of thunder, an attempt on the part of the horse to run away, interrupted him. Miss Dove turned pale.—Bachelor Brown looked terrified. He cast a glance about him. Near the road was a parsonage, connected with its church by a garden.

"I tell you what we'll do," he said. "We'll ask for shelter until the storm is over. A clergyman ought to be Christian enough to take us in."

And driving to the gate, he assisted Miss Dove to alight. As he did so, two hired men rushed out, and began to attend to the horse and vehicle, and an oly lady and gentleman appeared upon the steps.

"So glad you're early enough to escape the worst of the storm," said the gentleman.

"Do come in," said the old lady. "We were expecting you; for, on such occasions people always keep their appointments, rain or sunshine, I believe."

"What on earth does she mean?" said Bachelor Brown. "But it's very kind of them;" and so, while the old lady hurried Miss Dove away to dry her things, he sat with the old clergyman in the parlor.

"Do you feel at all nervous, sir?" said the old gentleman, after a pause.

"No, sir, thank you," said Bachelor Brown.

"Most men do, sir," said the clergyman.

"Yes, lightning is a nervous sort of thing," said Bachelor Brown.

"I did not allude to the storm."

"Indeed, sir."

"But to the approaching ceremony."

"Eh?" said Bachelor Brown.

"In your note, you know, you told me that you were too nervous to stand before the whole congregation in church, and preferred a quiet wedding at my house," said the old man.

Bachelor Brown stared at him in astonishment. The truth dawned upon him.

"You expected a—young couple?" he said.

"Oh, you are quite young enough, sir," said the innocent clergyman. And I must say the young lady seems a very charming person."

Bachelor Brown felt himself blush.

"Should you think she'd make a good wife?" he asked.

"Undoubtedly," said the clergyman.

And you think a man is—happier—for—entering the nuptial state?" he inquired.

"No man can be happy without so doing, and it is every man's duty," said the old gentleman, believing every word he said.

"She is a dear little thing," thought Mr. Brown to himself. "I never liked a girl so much. It's very awkward to explain. I wonder whether——"

And just then Miss Dove entered the room; looking angelic without her bonnet, to Mr. Brown.

"I have something to say to you, Miss Dove, he said.

"Dear me," said Miss Dove.

"They've made a mistake," said Bachelor Brown. "They think we—we—we are—are people they expect. A—a—young couple, you know, about to——"

"Oh, dear, do they?" whispered Miss Dove.

"Yes," said Bachelor Brown. "Now, it would've very awkward for me to explain; and I like you so much. Could'nt you like me, too, and let him do it?—eh?"

"Do what, Mr. Brown?" said Amanda.

"Marry us," said Bachelor B.

"Of course not," said Amanda. "What would the Hinkles say?"

"They'd be delighted," said Richard, growing bolder. Then he put his arm around her waist.

"I don't know much about this sort of thing, but you are the only nice girl I ever saw. Please do. I'm not such a bad fellow. I'll be good to you."

"I know you are good," said Amanda, "but——"

"But then I'm ugly,—eh?" said Richard.

"Ah, no—not at all."

"Well?"

"It would be so odd."

"Well," said Bachelor Brown, "that's my fault, and they know I'm odd, my dear."

Four hours after, the Hinkles heard the light wagonette drive to the door, and rushed out to greet Amanda.

"We've been so alarmed," said Mrs. Hinkle.

But Amanda said nothing.

Uncle Richard, too, shrank, as though he were afraid of something.

"Tell 'em, Amanda," he said.

"No, you tell them, Richard," said Amanda.

The Hinkles listened in amazement.

"What is there to tell?" asked Mrs. Hinkle.

"What is all this mystery about?"

And Cousin Richard answered, sheepishly:

"Nothing—only we've been getting married. This is my wife, Mrs. Brown."

It was the only explanation ever offered. The Hinkles never comprehended it. It was always a mystery to them; an thought they were profuse in their congratulations, and always continued the best of friends, the fortune which might have been Rose's, or Adelaide's, rather troubled Mrs. Hinkle; and she always declared in secret family councils, that she was perfectly sure Uncle Richard married out of spite, to punish Adelaide for the trick she had played upon him.

STATE NEWS.

Cotton 17 cents in Wilson.

Goldsboro is to have a military school.

Jo. Holden is expected in Raleigh shortly.

Hillsboro now boasts of two tobacco warehouses.

Fayetteville had 2:30 inches of snow and rain in December.

Fifty-seven marriages in Halifax county in December.

Newbern has a good time over vaccination.

First class fare from Goldsboro to Morehead City is now four dollars.

Harnett county paid the balance of its taxes for 1871 on Thursday. This leaves three counties more to settle.

Hon. E. J. Warren, President of the Senate, is confined to his room by an attack of rheumatism.

Effectual measures have been taken to guard against the spreading of the small pox in Newbern.

Corn is selling in Newbern at 65 cents a bushel; in Warrenton at 80 cents; in Hillsboro at $1, and in Raleigh at $1.

The Pee Dee *Herald* says: A small drove of hogs from Kentucky, about sixty, were driven into our town last Saturday, the most of which have sold at 7 cents gross or 8 cents nett.

Col. P. E. A. Jones, of Henderson, N. C., died at the residence of his son-in-law, Col. D. S. Cowand, in Norfolk, Va., yesterday morning, at half-past ten. He had been suffering sometime, and was in Norfolk under the care of physicians. He was about 62 years of age.

The editor of the Fayetteville *Presbyterian* acknowledges the present of a ham from Mrs. David Murphy, of Rockfish. In a note accompanying it Mrs. Murphy says: "I send you a ham to give you some idea of the size of Mr. Murphy's pigs. The litter, ten in number and nine months old, weighed one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six pounds."

MAJ. JOHN W. GRAHAM.—Upon questions of Public Finance, this gentleman is the ablest of the General Assembly, and we question if he has an equal in the State. Public attention is directed to him as the best man in North Carolina for the position of State Treasurer, and we shall steadily urge his nomination for Public Treasurer by the next Democratic Convention of this State.

Mr. Graham bears a name honored all over the United States, and of the best antecedents of the State he would bring dignity and character to the position, and give weight and influence to the State government abroad.—*Carolinian.*

South Carolina Items.

Charleston city scrip is worth from 56 to 57 cents.

Sumter is to have a $1,500 horse race on the 26th inst.

The Watkinses are still playing in Charleston.

The Golconda Phosphate Mines, on the Edisto river, were sold at auction on Thursday.

Ground has been broken in Sumter for the new town hall and market house building, as we learn from the *Watchman*.

A plantation of four thousand acres was sold by the sheriff in Charleston, on Tuesday, for twenty-five dollars. The mortgages made up the rest.

The Sumter *News* learns that the Ladies' Monumental Association of that place has adopted a design for the proposed monument to our Confederate dead, and that the corner-stone of the same will be laid, at an early day.

Henry Brown and Francis Marion, both colored, made a raid on the store of Mr. Charles Gerard, in Summerville, on Tuesday night last, and succeeded in securing some $300, besides watches, jewelry, &c.—They have both been arrested.

A Terrible Penman.

We do not vouch for the truth of the following, which we clip from an exchange:

There is a banker in Philadelphia by the side of whose hand-writing even the penmanship of Horace Greeley seems symmetrical and beautiful. Well, this banker was persecuted by a life insurance agent, who wanted him to take out a policy. The victim stood it for awhile, but finally, one day, he kicked the agent out of the office. Then the tormentor began to send notes to the unhappy wretch, explaining the endowment system, and asking if any one of his aunts ever suffered from torpidity of the liver. At last the banker wrote to the heartless fiend as follows:

"You diabolical scoundrel, if you send another line to me I will come round to your office and blow out what little brains you have!"

When the life insurance man received this he turned it up and down, and held it sideways, and stood before a mirror with it, and examined it with a microscope and called in six or seven experts; but after all he couldn't determine with any degree of certainty what it meant. To ascertain, he presented it at the paying teller's desk in the bank, and that worthy, without a moment's hesitation, paid $5,000 on it, believing it to be a check for that amount. There is one agent less in this city than there was a week or two ago, and one more banker who betrays symptoms of insanity when the subject of life insurance is mentioned in his presence.

"There is scarcely a republican in the entire South, says the New Orleans National Republican, "who does not favor universal amnesty."

1872.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:
1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20
For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25
For largest crop of Cotton on one acre by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20
For second largest crop..... 15
For third " " 10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20
For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25
For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age: Medal and $20
For second best crop..... 15
For third " " 10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

OATS AND RYE:

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20
For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half (½) acre.
Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

PEAS, &c., &c.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20
For largest yield Stock Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre.—Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

HAY.

For largest yield of Stock Pea-vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25
For largest yield of Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value....$25
The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.
Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Pate, value.$25
To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses:
Premium—Solid Silver Plate, value.....$50

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with. Affidavits* and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the Committee:

Garden Peas.....$10
Cucumbers..... 10
Tomatoes..... 8
Asparagus..... 10
Radishes..... 5
Peaches..... 8
Pears..... 5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord. 10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

By the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington:
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of corn from 4 acres upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of cotton from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of oats from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of turnips from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of sweet potatoes from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of peanuts from 4 acres of upland.

The Navassa Guano to be used alone in competing for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops named must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yield of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association and decisions to be made by Committees appointed for the purpose by the Association.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

SIR:—As State Agents for the Carolina Fertilizer, we offer the following premiums, to be competed for at the Annual Fair, November, 1872:
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.
600 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.

The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manure only, and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.

Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application, and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer as directed, upon receipt by us of the above required statements.

Very respectfully,
DEROSSET & CO.,
State Agents.

Other Special Premiums, and the General Premium list, will be issued early in the Spring. Very attractive premiums will be offered in all departments of industry, including a valuable Premium to the housewife exhibiting the largest and best specimens of her handiwork.

Terrific Explosion in Virginia Tunel.

A correspondent of the Richmond, Va., Whig, writes from Lewis Tunnel, Alleganv county, in that State, an account of the premature explosion of a blast of "Dualin blasting powder," or nitro-glycerine, on the 28th ult. He says:

"A. Harrold and J. Ryran were filling a drill hole with the compound when it exploded. When I arrived on the scene one of the wounded men had just been brought up. He was lying in the bottom of the bucket, his lips blown off, and his face so horribly mutilated that no one would have recognized him. His right hand was blown to atoms, and his other hand badly burned. He was otherwise severely wounded in his arms and legs. Particles of his fingers and nails were blown into his arms, and his thick clothes torn to pieces and riddled by rock. The second man was then brought up, uttering shrieks of the most piercing kind. His face was terribly bruised and both eyes blown out. Their wounds were dressed and sewed up. One arm being mashed to pieces, was amputated and one piece of a hand taken off."

One hundred and fifty-seven persons committed marriage in Chicago last week. Somebody must have married an old wife.

An election for State treasurer takes place in Pennsylvania on the 10th of this month.

From the New York Herald.

The 'Terrors' of Carolina.

The Lawless Lowreys and their Liege Subjects.

GENERAL GOULD'S JEOPARDY.

**Visit to the Outlaws' Headquarters—People Terrified and Demoralized—Respectable Citizens Leaving